

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : AUG. 26, 1869.

Democratic State and County Ticket.

- For Governor: HON. ASA PACKER, OF CARBON COUNTY. For Judge of the Supreme Court: HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. Assembly: Hon. JOHN PORTER, Washington Twp. Hon. W. GATMAN, Ebensburg Borough. WILLIAM LINTON, Johnstown Borough. Commissioner: JAMES E. NEASON, Clearfield Township. Poor House Director: JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown Borough. Auditor: ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Township.

JOHN COVONE and his "humbbuggied Governor," John W. Geary, both addressed a political meeting in the Court House at Ebensburg, on Tuesday last week. Of course, coming from two such modern Senators, they were rich intellectual as well as rhetorical displays.

A PROMINENT MEMBER of the radical party in Blair county and an equally prominent member of the same party in Huntingdon county, were in this place last week, and avowed themselves as strong and decided friends of the election of Judge Packer. "There will be quite a large and respectable army of this kind of recruits when the second Tuesday of October arrives."

THE Retrenchment Committee appointed by the last Congress, with their wives and children and their marriageable daughters and grown-up sons, are all off on their travels, and having a few days ago got as far as Chicago on their frolicking tour, left for California. The question arises, who pays for all this and what good is ever to come of it? Was there ever a people so basely robbed and plundered?

WILL the Freeman be honest enough to inform its readers that the present of a tract of land in New Jersey to General Grant by an admirer was peremptorily declined?

THE Freeman will do no such thing, for the simple reason that it has never seen any authentic denial of the matter. As Grant was never known to refuse anything in the shape of a present, we ask the editor of the Alleghenian himself to furnish the evidence that U. S. Grant "peremptorily declined" to accept of fifty acres of land near the classical village of Bricksburg, in Ocean county, New Jersey.

To refuse a present is not the style of our "Second Washington," as will be seen from a very recent Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, a leading radical paper:

PRESENT TO THE PRESIDENT.—One thousand fine cigars, from a San Francisco firm, packed in glass boxes of one hundred each, with the monogram of the President on each box, and the small end of each cigar tipped with gold leaf, were received yesterday at the White House, but not opened till to-day, by Colonel Douglass, Private Secretary to the President.

And so it goes—from houses in Washington city to land near Bricksburg and one thousand fine cigars from San Francisco.—Will the editor of the Alleghenian inform us whether any former President, from the first to the second Washington, so called, ever dishonor himself in this way?

The Johnstown Tribune.

For the sake of the argument and to please the editor of the Johnstown Tribune, we will admit that Asa Packer was a member of the Baltimore Convention, in 1860, that nominated John C. Breckinridge for President. Was there anything criminal in Judge Packer, or any other democrat, voting for John C. Breckinridge in 1860? He was then the Vice President, and by common consent, was regarded as one of the foremost statesmen of the country. At that time his patriotism was unquestioned and his public reputation untarnished. He never became a rebel until he left his seat in the Senate, which was during the summer of 1861, after the war had commenced; and therefore political friendship for him in 1860 was no badge of disloyalty. The electoral ticket that was voted for by the democratic party of Pennsylvania in November, 1860, was known as the "Reading ticket," and was composed of Douglas and Breckinridge democrats. For that ticket Asa Packer voted, and so did John W. Geary, for Geary claimed to be a democrat "without affix or prefix," even in the spring of 1866—long after the war had closed—as the editor of the Tribune can discover by referring to Geary's letter to Sam. Maguire, of Philadelphia, when he (Geary) was seeking the democratic nomination for Governor. Packer and Geary having therefore both voted for the "Reading ticket" in 1860, and Geary claiming to have been a simon pure democrat as late as 1866, the difference between them up to that time is not very apparent to the Freeman.

Where does the editor of the Tribune get his authority for the broad assertion that Asa Packer, when he was in Europe, corresponded for two whole years with rebels.—This is a most grave and serious charge, and we ask the editor of the Tribune to produce the proof of its truth—if he can. While on this subject, we will venture to ask the editor of the Tribune whether he will permit us to publish a certain conversation which took place between himself and a prominent democrat of this county, in a Pennsylvania Rail Road car, about one week previous to Judge Packer's nomination, and in which the editor of the Tribune expressed himself very emphatically as to the result of the contest, in the event of Mr. Packer's nomination? It ought to be ventilated and probably will be on some future occasion.

Judge Dent.

This gentleman, who is a brother-in-law of President Grant, has acquired considerable prominence in view of the probability of his becoming the conservative candidate for Governor of Mississippi, where he formerly resided. Grant having violated all his solemn pledges to the Southern people and having surrendered to the extreme radicals, and thereby placed himself in opposition to Judge Dent, that gentleman has seen proper distinctly to define his position, and to express in language easily understood his views of the situation.

We trust that Judge Dent will be nominated in September. If he is, notwithstanding the opposition of Grant, he will carry Mississippi as easily and on the same distinct and well defined principles as Walker did Virginia and Senter did Tennessee.—Who can doubt this result and why should it not take place?

Judge Dent has written a letter to a gentleman in Jackson, Miss., from which we take the following sensible and statesmanlike extract: "I am gratified at the election in Virginia and earnestly hope for Mississippi a like happy result. It is upon this basis that we hope for a speedy restoration of good government in the South, with her disordered elements reconciled and her true men of all parties united. On the basis of the election there is the commencement of a new era in the politics of the country, and it is gratifying that so many good and wise men are laying hold of it as the panacea for all our political ills."

"The time has arrived for breaking boldly away from the prejudices and precedents of the past. The policy adopted in Virginia is the dawn of a better feeling. It will change the whole surface of Southern politics, and transmit what has been under the reconstruction acts an element of discord into a source of reconciliation. The question of negro suffrage pending the fifteenth amendment becomes fixed and irrevocable, and if wisely managed the measure may happily become the means of more nearly adjusting the balance of power between the North and the South. The great agricultural and commercial interests of Mississippi, in which my whole soul is enlisted—their resuscitation and development—are yet to constitute no small share of the political topics of the future of our State; and in view of this fact, together with the earnest appeals which have come from so many sources no less respectable than patriotic, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Governor. I am not without distrust of my fitness for so distinguished and responsible a position; but am cheered by the assurance that if elected I shall have the hearty and earnest co-operation of wise and virtuous men of all parties in establishing good government, harmonizing her every interest, and restoring the State once more to her proper relations to the Federal Union. I have the honor to be your friend, sincerely, LOUIS DENT."

Saint Domingo.

It is well known that Mr. Cole, a radical member of the United States Senate from California, has gone to Hayti, as a secret commissioner of the government, to open negotiations for the annexation to this country of St. Domingo. Why this thing should be attempted is a matter of complete surprise, and is one of those wonders of which the present administration has been so remarkably prolific. St. Domingo comprises the eastern portion of the island of Hayti, and contains a population, mainly composed of negroes and mulattoes, of 140,000. Its inhabitants are now and have been for a number of years in a chronic state of revolution. But then the radical party seems determined to take under the protecting flag of the Union all the negroes on the globe. We suppose that the annexation of the barbarous kingdom of Dahomey will next engage the active attention of Grant and his Cabinet. White men disfranchised at the South and the whole African race taken under our protection! That our readers may know something about St. Domingo, its government and its people, we will let a Philadelphia radical paper tell the story: "The island of St. Domingo—which already has gravitated into the line of those detached portions of the American Continent which seek a place in our Union—has, since the first whippers of its annexation arose, been the theme of many articles, written by parties well informed as to its wealth, or rather its poverty, its natural resources, its prospects, and the characteristics of its population. Now, waste, confusion and idleness prevail; no settled government exists; no steady employment is afforded the people; no regular cultivation is given the soil. All writers and visitors acknowledge this sad state of things, and yet all concur in stating that, beyond a doubt, could a secure and permanent government be established, the island would become the centre of a numerous population, rich and flourishing, and that the almost marvelous soil would be made to produce abundant and valuable crops of tobacco, cotton, coffee, and other important articles of export, instead of a rank and useless vegetation."

ALTHOUGH the visals of radical abuse and detraction have been and in the future will doubtless continue to be freely poured out on the devoted head of Asa Packer, yet his fair name and reputation still command the unqualified approbation of the leading journals of that party. He may be denounced—his history and career ever since he set his foot on the soil of Pennsylvania may be tortured and misrepresented—yet he stands like a rock of granite against all such pigmy assaults. Even the Philadelphia Press, which is ever foremost in its assaults upon democratic men and measures, is forced to pay tribute to the moral worth, integrity and eminent talents of Judge Packer, and that testimony it clinches in a recent issue by declaring that it has no desire to retract, alter or modify or unsay a single word that has ever appeared in its columns concerning him. It admits that in many respects he has a record of which the State may well be proud, and that if we had more such citizens the Commonwealth would be more developed than it is as yet. When leading journals are compelled to speak thus favorably of our candidate it is little odds how much abuse and vituperation may be heaped upon him by obscure country journals and small fry politicians throughout the State. Asa Packer will certainly be elected, as he deserves to be.

From Our European Correspondent.

The Voyage Out—Jurnal at Sea—How to Dress for an Ocean Trip—Gaiters—Caucasus—Ailsa Craig—Glasgow, &c., &c.

PUBLISHER FREEMAN—I found myself at noon, on the 10th inst., on board the steaming ship Cambria, at Pier 20, North River, New York, about to start, again to cross the Atlantic, the vessel clearing for Glasgow, via Moville, Ireland. Notwithstanding the frequency of the occurrence, the sailing of a European steamer always draws together a crowd of people, some on ship and some on shore; about one-third of the ship are passengers, the other two-thirds having come to see the one-third off. Of course there is bustle (with the present style of ladies' dress, much chatter and wagging of female tongues, until the order is given for those not passengers to go ashore, when there is a general scramble for the gangway planks, and soon afterwards the pier is lined with several rows of white turned sweeping and grinning visages, which much waving of cambric, cotton and silk handkerchiefs is indulged in by those who are so fortunate as to be included in the "go ashore" order. Your correspondent watching the scene did not see one familiar face among those displayed to so much advantage on the dock, and he remained quiet and calm as the ship slowly moved away from the pier and out into the beautiful river and down the bay; which, as a romantic passenger stated, "she was so soon to leave, to struggle against the waves of old ocean." She did leave the bay, but for once old ocean "went back" on the romantic passenger, and instead of the rough weather that the party wished to foretell we had, for eleven days out of our thirteen days passage, as smooth a water as one would find in the North River in her calmest moments. Notwithstanding this effort of the "mighty deep" to allow our billious passengers to sleep without being sick, some parties would avail themselves of a chance to suffer and would waste the ship's provisions. The passage across the Atlantic in a first class steamer, has been so often described, its pleasures and its excitements, its beautiful scenery, and the grand fund of information acquired from shrewd sailors by land lubbers making their first voyage, so often written out for the benefit of those who stay at home, that I propose, on this occasion to say nothing about it, but to deal directly with the voyage just concluded. We had the usual excitements of course, saw whales spout, icebergs, got into logs, and the log forgotten sea also fell to our lot, a poor German steerage passenger, evidently far gone with consumption when he came on board, and anxious to reach his native land to die, yielded to his disease when we were but a few days from port and had to be buried at sea. The corpse was sewed up in a piece of new sail cloth, with a weight attached to his feet. At the hour appointed for the burial, the body was covered with the Union flag, and laid upon a board on the side of the vessel, while the crew and passengers, with uncovered heads, gather around; a chapter from the Bible is read by the Captain, a short prayer offered by a clergyman, a passenger, and as the ship sails along at her ten or twelve knots an hour, the body is committed to the deep. Such an occurrence casts a shade over a merry and happy passage of the day, but the morrow all is forgotten and the usual pastimes are indulged in.

COMMUNICATION.

LIFE ILLUSTRATIONS.—No. 5. FALSE SYMPATHY.

The Greeks had a good maxim, which was "Know thyself" (gnōthi sauton), and which is as pertinent to our day as it was then.—Every man is controlled in his actions by false attachments and false sympathies. A man's own property is better in his estimation merely because it is his own. A man's horse, or house, or farm, seems to him to be much more valuable before he sells it than afterwards. The moment that anything which was your neighbor's is placed upon it, and a stronger attachment is cherished for it. A book agent was lauding his reading books to the skies, the other day, because they were the newest works out, and new works were always the best. While he was thus engaged another agent presented himself before the Director, with the newest and latest system out. The first agent couldn't see the point.

A lawyer in court had a client who was charged with selling liquor to a minor. He appealed to the sympathy of the court and jury. The client had a large family to keep. Besides, the distinction between a minor of nineteen and a person of twenty-one was only a fancied distinction. If liquor would hurt a person nineteen years old, it would injure one twenty-one years old. He won his case. The next case that came up was of a similar kind, but this time our attorney was on the minor's side. He depicted, in true rhetorical style, the horror of presenting poison to the lips of innocence. The judge remarked that he had been arguing a different logic awhile ago. The lawyer, nothing perturbed, replied that he might have been wrong then, but he felt sure, judging from the feelings of his own heart, that he was right now. He won the second case.

A lady who was reading a novel about pirates capturing a vessel and throwing innocent women and children overboard, burst into a flood of tears. Just then the kitchen girl split a crock of batter over the carpet, and the sympathetic lady took her to the window and whipped her half an hour with a cow hide.

A few years ago, before slavery was abolished, a farmer in Indiana county spent half his time in distributing anti-slavery documents, and in showing runaway slaves the underground railroad. Not long afterwards he burned his son almost to death in the cook stove.

One of the latest cases of the kind is the report of the editor of a mercantile paper by a boarder in the family, because, as he says, he always loved her. Such remarkable cases of false sympathy and false or assumed attachments occur every day. They are indeed strange and remarkable, but they are so numerous that we become accustomed to them. The very latest case of a false sympathy that we have noticed occurred yesterday. A deeply intoxicated man was bidding good night to a woman, and after shaking hands he said, "Now, Tommy, see that you (hic) take (hic) care of (hic) yourself!" PHILADELPHIA.

An Italian wretch by the name of Schubert, crossing the plains from one of the Western States to Walla Walla, with a wife and two step-daughters, the oldest aged about seventeen years, quarrelled with his wife and family near the mouth of Sinker Creek, Idaho Territory, took the wagon and team, with all their effects, leaving the woman and two girls on the sage plain entirely destitute. They were rescued by travelers and taken to Silver City. Mrs. Schubert and her daughters are represented to be very intelligent ladies.

With vessels in every stage of progress; the ship yards of the Clyde and Clyde built vessels being famous the world over. Two hours ride up the river and we reached Glasgow, where the family, that for two weeks sojourned on the good ship, broke up and separated, each taking the direction that suited his business or pleasures, and many said to say farewell. A rest at the George Hotel, an excellent house, a good bath, etc., and I started to see the sights of the city. Glasgow contains a population of about 500,000, is thriving and busy, and carries on an extensive commerce. Along the Broomielaw, the landing at the river side, and the wharves, a description being discarded from vessels. As before remarked, Clyde built vessels are world renowned, and it is perhaps appropriate that the boat yards of the Clyde should supply the finest ocean steamships yet afloat, as it was here that the first steamer built in Europe was launched, and here James Watt, who first supplied steam power to vessels, was born. The principal object of interest in Glasgow, and the one first visited by sight seeing tourists in the old Cathedral, nearly seven hundred years old. The greater portion however has been renewed, only a few portions of the building, the Choir and Crypt giving evidence of great age. The date of their construction is 1175. The windows in the Cathedral are most splendid specimens of glass staining, and human skill illustrated in the beginning of the world to Christ's ascension. Glasgow has been styled the city of merchant princes, and very many wealthy merchants are residents there. I believe, but I must confess that in none of the cities of Europe that I have before visited, did I see so much misery and poverty. It may be found in other cities; but it certainly is more apparent in Glasgow than in any other city of Europe. In Glasgow, but beyond and beyond, were to be found on the most public streets in large numbers. Gin and whiskey palaces are at every corner and on every hand, and to these, I have no doubt, can be traced a very great deal of this poverty and want that exists itself. Much has been done by the friends of the temperance cause in Glasgow, towards stopping or regulating the sale of liquors, but beyond prohibiting such establishments from opening before a late hour in the morning, when it is supposed those of the laboring classes who have work have gone to it, little has been accomplished.—Full liberty seems to be allowed in the evening, and a thriving trade carried on.

Robbing the State Treasury.

It is maintained by some that the stealing of money in official position, by contractors and others, during the war, almost equalled the legitimate expenses. In all departments of the government the most scandalous practices prevailed. Senators were openly interested in contracts; members of the Cabinet touched the plunder through the medium of relatives, friends and agents; Congressmen negotiated for partnerships with shoddy contractors, and thus the official ring was completed. Not an article was supplied which did not cost three times, and in some cases, three hundred times, its value, while the disbursement of funds afforded an ample field for the display of that kind of official manipulation for which the Radicals are so celebrated. Millions of the debt under which the people are now staggering was contracted in this rascally manner, and the party perpetrating the outrage, and that party perpetrating the outrage, will be called to account for their conduct at the bar of public opinion.

The same want of honesty which we have chronicled with reference to the monetary affairs of the nation, is to be observed in this State. Here the radicals have had full control for the past eight years. The Governor has been of that political party, and in both capacities of the Legislature the Radical majority have over-reached all opposition. They could pass any bill they desired, inaugurate any policy agreed upon in caucus.—They managed the revenues of the State; said how much should be collected, and who should disburse the money. All appropriations were passed by the ruling party, and the pay-roll of the State was arranged by them. The State Treasurer is a leading member of the radical party, and hence he is fully and entirely responsible for the management of State finances. The responsibility cannot be shifted. It lies at the door of John W. Geary, and the men by whom he is surrounded. In connection with this subject, we print the following from the Harrisburg Patriot. It is truly startling:

The reports of the Auditor General for 1867 and 1868, taken in connection with the statement of the last annual message of Governor Geary, develop the astounding fact that during the last two years upwards of ELEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been taken from the State Treasury, only FOUR MILLIONS of which have been applied in payments on the State debt, leaving seven millions to be accounted for in appropriations for the current expenses of the Commonwealth, interest on the State debt, and other expenditures. A statement of the fiscal year of 1867, exclusive of the State loans, amounted to \$1,741,033.27. During the fiscal year of 1868, the receipts at the Treasury were \$2,164,049.55. Receipts in two years - \$3,905,082.82. Balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1868 - 1,019,925.37. Taken out of Treasury in two years - \$11,367,925.37. These figures are taken from the reports of the Auditor General for 1867 and 1868, and they have been applied in payments on the State debt. From these statements it clearly appears that eleven millions three hundred and sixty-seven dollars were taken from the Treasury during the fiscal years of 1867 and 1868. In Governor Geary's last annual message, transmitted to the Legislature January 6, 1869, is found the following: "By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the loans redeemed amounted to \$1,734,369.50, and \$1,000,000 of the State debt, to November 30, 1868, the loans redeemed" amounted to \$2,418,215.64, making a total reduction of the State debt in two years and three months, of \$4,152,585.14.

Political and News Items.

Two negroes accused of having feloniously assaulted a young white woman, have been taken from the jail at Front Royal, Va., and lynched.

Elizabeth, wife of Sabon Brobst, a brick-mason of Peru, Illinois, drowned herself and a daughter about three and a half years old in a well on Sunday night.

Mr. Joseph Weaver, of Marysville, Perry county, raised from a single potatoe, weighing two and a half ounces, twenty-three pounds of potatoes, measuring a half bushel.

Providence, Rhode Island, claims to have two old ladies living in the same house in that city, sisters, each over one hundred and ten years. They were both born in Ireland.

A respectable Down East party says "Grant was so delighted with the blonde Lydia Thompson, that he would have accepted her as a present, if it had not been for Mrs. Grant."

Calvin Legston murdered an old woman, her daughter, and grandchild, in Fortness county, Tennessee, and is to be hanged on the 18th of October. Although only 22 years of age, he freely confesses to eight murders.

A dwarf pear tree on the premises of Mr. John Hykes, in Londonderry township, Dauphin county, on which hangs 212 pears, measuring 7 1/2 inches in circumference. The tree is three inches thick and 11 feet high.

It is stated that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are going to put on a train which will run from New York to Chicago in thirty hours—a proceeding which will probably compel the rival lines to shorten their time also.

A country woman, whilst picking blackberries, on Thursday last week, on a clearing near Collins' station, a few miles west of Bainbridge, Lancaster county, was bitten by a black snake and died before leaving the field.

A few days since the rumor was rife that Andrew Johnson would not be re-elected to the United States Senate. But that rumor, it seems, was unfounded in fact. Andy will come back sure, and when he does he will be very apt to make the fly for the backs of some of his Radical enemies.

A dinner was given to the Farmers' Club of Pennsylvania, by Judge Packer, at the Mansion House, March 10th, on the evening of Thursday, August 19. General Meade, General Robert Patterson, Colonel Robert E. Patterson, Samuel V. Merrick, Franklin Conly, Solomon Roberts, Charles Hartshorn and others were the party.

Adam Ebus was sentenced at Carlisle on Tuesday last to be hanged for the murder of Henry Stamm. Dr. Paul Schoeppe was denied a new trial on Friday and was sentenced to be hanged. He made a statement, denying his guilt. William H. Bond, the court crier, at old man, dropped down dead as the sentence on Schoeppe was pronounced.

On the 18th inst., one Albert Brown, a negro, committed a rape on Lenora Hannon, white, aged sixteen years, in Troy township, Bradford county. The family were absent, and the wretch in human form took this opportunity to accomplish his design. The details are of the most revolting character. The negro was lodged in jail on Sunday of last week.

A couple were married at the Everett House, in St. Louis, on Friday, who had been divorced from each other for several years. They had journeyed in different directions during that period, and came to the conclusion that the "old love" had returned again. The parties belonged to Oregon, Mo. The only witness to the ceremony was the own child, a bright-eyed girl six years old.

1869. SPRING TRADE. 1869.

I am now prepared to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS OF TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE. EITHER AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of Tin, Sheet-Iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARES, ENAMELLED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c. COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spencer's Anti-Dust HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, EXCELLENT COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRUHM AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES.

And any Cooking Stove desired I will put when ordered at manufacturer's price.—Old Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to Spouting, Valleys and Conductors, all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Grate Oil.

SPENCER'S SETTER. It recommends itself. SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS of all sizes constantly on hand. Special attention given to Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron, at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

HOPE to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring. I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY. Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS! AT THE EBENBURG HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of Groceries, Flour, and other Staples, of the most popular kind. I have every description of my own manufacture; Hardware of all kinds, such as Locks, Secures, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cans, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives of great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Straps, Axes, Hatchets, Hammer, Best Passes, Squares, Files, Razors, Avails, Vices, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saw, Chains of all kinds, Saws, Spades, Saws, and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Spade Bits, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Brides, Clock Springs, Grind Stones, Patent Chain Drives and Measures, Lumber Bells, Nails, Galls, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Bells, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Gun Caps, Lead, Cast Iron, Brass Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Corn Pumps and Tubing; Harness and Saddle Leather of all kinds; Wooden and Willow Ware in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamp, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Lined Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Spices, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Herring, Crackers, Rice and Putty, Barley, Soap, Candles, TOBACCO AND CIGARS; Paint, White Wash, Scrub, Bleach, Shoe, Dusters, Varnish, Stoves, Clothes, Cord and Manila Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

30-Hour Spouting made, painted and put up at low rates for cash. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying in wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY, Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867-68.

GEORGE W. YEAGER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HEATING AND COOK STOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE. And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING and all other work in his line. Virginia Street, near Caroline Street, ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect, complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public. STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. FARM IN INDIANA COUNTY FOR PUBLICATION.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Bradford county, on Tuesday, AUGUST 31st, inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m. A TRACT OF LAND containing 100 acres and adjacent to the Erie Canal, and containing 75 Acres being cleared and under good cultivation and the balance being well timbered. The Farm is situated on a good PLYMOUTH PLAINS (containing six rooms), a few Acres, well watered, and other buildings. There is a fine falling spring of water near the house, and a fine view of the country. The property is well situated to churches and schools, and is within miles of two woolen factories, the one at and three saw mills, and a fine mill race at the property. The price is \$10,000, and will be sold for cash, or on a liberal discount for cash. Terms made known at the sale. HUGH OSKELLEY, Auctioneer.

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A few days since the rumor was rife that Andrew Johnson would not be re-elected to the United States Senate. But that rumor, it seems, was unfounded in fact. Andy will come back sure, and when he does he will be very apt to make the fly for the backs of some of his Radical enemies.

A dinner was given to the Farmers' Club of Pennsylvania, by Judge Packer, at the Mansion House, March 10th, on the evening of Thursday, August 19. General Meade, General Robert Patterson, Colonel Robert E. Patterson, Samuel V. Merrick, Franklin Conly, Solomon Roberts, Charles Hartshorn and others were the party.

Adam Ebus was sentenced at Carlisle on Tuesday last to be hanged for the murder of Henry Stamm. Dr. Paul Schoeppe was denied a new trial on Friday and was sentenced to be hanged. He made a statement, denying his guilt. William H. Bond, the court crier, at old man, dropped down dead as the sentence on Schoeppe was pronounced.

On the 18th inst., one Albert Brown, a negro, committed a rape on Lenora Hannon, white, aged sixteen years, in Troy township, Bradford county. The family were absent, and the wretch in human form took this opportunity to accomplish his design. The details are of the most revolting character. The negro was lodged in jail on Sunday of last week.

A couple were married at the Everett House, in St. Louis, on Friday, who had been divorced from each other for several years. They had journeyed in different directions during that period, and came to the conclusion that the "old love" had returned again. The parties belonged to Oregon, Mo. The only witness to the ceremony was the own child, a bright-eyed girl six years old.

The reports of the Auditor General for 1867 and 1868, taken in connection with the statement of the last annual message of Governor Geary, develop the astounding fact that during the last two years upwards of ELEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been taken from the State Treasury, only FOUR MILLIONS of which have been applied in payments on the State debt, leaving seven millions to be accounted for in appropriations for the current expenses of the Commonwealth, interest on the State debt, and other expenditures. A statement of the fiscal year of 1867, exclusive of the State loans, amounted to \$1,741,033.27. During the fiscal year of 1868, the receipts at the Treasury were \$2,164,049.55. Receipts in two years - \$3,905,082.82. Balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1868 - 1,019,925.37. Taken out of Treasury in two years - \$11,367,925.37. These figures are taken from the reports of the Auditor General for 1867 and 1868, and they have been applied in payments on the State debt. From these statements it clearly appears that eleven millions three hundred and sixty-seven dollars were taken from the Treasury during the fiscal years of 1867 and 1868. In Governor Geary's last annual message, transmitted to the Legislature January 6, 1869, is found the following: "By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the loans redeemed amounted to \$1,734,369.50, and \$1,000,000 of the State debt, to November 30, 1868, the loans redeemed" amounted to \$2,418,215.64, making a total reduction of the State debt in two years and three months, of \$4,152,585.14.